

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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New Goods by every steamer. Orders  
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WORKS CO., Ltd.

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 MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRI-  
ption made to order

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

## COMPANIES WON'T PAY

 Sanitary Fire Claims  
Tabooed.

## RULING OF UNDERWRITERS

 Will Not Admit Any Claim for Loss  
By Official Conflagrations  
Direct or Indirect.

 The following appears in the Insurance  
Department of the San Francisco  
News Letter:

The fire at Honolulu on the 20th ult., which consumed an area bounded by Kukui, River and Queen streets and Nuuanu avenue, some fourteen blocks, has raised the question as to who is liable for the damages. It was intended by the Board of Health that a portion of Block 15, where the fire started, should be burned as has been done with other plague spots. The entire fire department forces and four engines were on hand. After about an hour the wind rose and changed to the east, and carrying the blazing embers upon the roofs of the buildings in the vicinity; in a very short time the fire had passed beyond control.

The area burned is not so large as that of the great fire of 1886, but the number of buildings burned is far greater and the class better, while the damage will greatly exceed that of the '86 fire. The exact amount of loss is unattainable at this date, but will be enough to wipe out the item of profit from the fire underwriting standpoint for some time to come. Dynamite was unsuccessfully employed to stop the progress of the fire, and the water supply proved to be entirely inadequate for a conflagration of this character. The Honolulu agents met and adopted a resolution, which embodied the fact that since the fire was caused by action of the Civil Government, they would not regard the companies as liable, but in case or claims would report the same to their home offices and await instructions.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific at a special meeting held February 6th in this city:

We, the undersigned, representatives of insurance companies doing business in Honolulu, H. I., agree not to recognize or admit any claim for loss by fire caused directly or indirectly by order of the civil authorities.

We also agree to cancel pro rata any policy presented for cancellation covering property in the district burned.

Signed:

Alliance Assurance Co., Commercial  
Union Assurance Co., C. F. Mullins,  
Manager.

Com. Union Fire Ins. Co., E. T. Nis-  
hing, Asst. Manager.

Royal Insurance Co., Rolla V. Watt,  
Manager.

Greenwich Ins. Co., Tom C. Grant, Gen-  
eral Agent.

Scottish Union & National, R. C. Med-  
craft, Gen. Agent.

Attna Ins. Co., Boardman & Spencer,  
General Agents.

Palatine Ins. Co., Ltd., Traders' Ins.  
Co., Chas T. Parker Asst. Manager.

Insurance Co. of North America, James  
D. Bailey, General Agent.

Atlas Assurance Co., Frank J. Devlin,  
Manager.

Union Insurance Co., Pennsylvania Fire  
Insurance Co., T. Lidw. Pope, Man-  
ager.

National Fire Ins. Co., Springfield Fire  
& M. Ins. Co., Geo. D. Dornin,  
Manager.

German-American Ins. Co., German  
Alliance Ins. Assn., G. H. Tyson,  
General Agent.

Boston Ins. Co., Manchester Assurance  
Co., Caledonian Ins. Co., American  
Ins. Co., American Fire Ins.  
Co., L. B. Edwards Manager.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co., New York  
Underwriters' Agency, Whitney  
Palache Asst. Manager.

Imperial Ins. Co., Ltd., Lion Fire Ins.  
Co., Ltd., Wm. J. Landers, Res.  
Manager.

Phenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, H. McD.  
Spencer.

United States Ins. Co., W. O. Wavman,  
Manager.

American Fire Ins. Co. of Philadelphia,  
Sons Ins. Co., E. Brown & Sons,  
General Agents.

Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., Catton  
Poll & Co., Managers.

The companies above signing are all  
joining the New York form of standard  
policy which is generally adopted as  
an excepted hazard "losses caused  
directly or indirectly by order of any  
civil authority" and which in full is as  
follows: "This company shall not be  
liable for loss caused directly or in-  
directly by invasion, insurrection, riot,  
civil war or commotion, military or  
reunited power or by order of any civil  
authority, or by theft, or by neglect  
of the insured to use all reasonable  
means to care and preserve the prop-  
erty at and after a fire, or when prompt-  
ly endangered by fire in neighbor-  
ing premises; or unless fire occurs  
in that event for the damage to be  
first caused by explosion of any kind, or  
lightning; but liability for direct dam-  
age by lightning may be assumed by  
specific agreement hereon."

Great War Preparations.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The War Office  
is making preparations to continue the  
stream of troops for South Africa.  
Four large steamers have been char-  
tered. Japan agrees to let the Arm-  
strongs transfer to England four naval  
quick-fires that were built for her

## LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

## Driving the Boers Back Towards Bloemfontein.

## BULLER HAD TO RECROSS THE TUGELA BUT MAY TRY AGAIN.

## Interest in London Divided Between War and Russia's Menacing Movements Towards Herat.

The following extracts and abstracts from the Coast files and from the Advertiser's special afternoon service of the Associated Press, carry the news of the Anglo-Boer war from February 10th to about 1:30 p. m. of February 17th. As previously reported, Buller has withdrawn across the Tugela river. Encouraging news comes from Roberts, that commander having relieved Kimberley and sent strong columns after Cronje, who is retreating with his whole army to Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State. In London interest in the war is beginning to be divided with the Central Asian question, which has been precipitated by Russia's demonstration on Herat.

consenting to wait for the execution of her own order until the hostilities in South Africa are over. Several European powers, by similar consents as to guns being constructed by Vickers Sons & Maxim, enable England to secure 100 Maxims.

Two thousand men are constantly employed at Woolwich arsenal and all the gun and ammunition factories are working night and day to execute Government orders. The weekly output of four firms is 4,000,000 rounds.

Great Britain, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, is placing large orders for Schwartzkopf torpedoes for the Admiralty. The orders are ostensibly being executed for Italy.

Outside of the requirements for South Africa, Great Britain is accumulating immense stores of war material. Considerable divergence of opinion exists as to the adequacy of the Government's military proposals even now. The military experts and newspapers, while acknowledging the difficulties to be met, complain that nothing is said about measures necessary for the immediate emergencies in South Africa and declare that the Government's scheme is mainly directed to a large increase of volunteers, untrained and unorganized men, while nothing is being done to prepare a large, well-organized force, ready to take the field.

The only point that meets with universal approval is the announcement of the creation of forty-three batteries, which Lord Lansdowne has explained are to consist of 15-pounders of the newest and most modern type, and the further announcement that the reserves of stores and ammunition, which Lord Lansdowne has admitted have been kept far too low, are to be rushed to the level required by modern improvements and maintained there.

An army of half a million may be raised for home defence.

Generals Macdonald and Babbington have retired from Modder river.

The war balloon saved Buller from a terrible disaster, as it revealed a trap which, if Buller had entered it, would have exposed him to the fire of a dozen heavy guns, all cunningly masked and some of them fitted with disappearing carriages. The guns were mounted in a place of extraordinary strength.

A Sun's cable from London says the British are bearing Buller's misfortune coolly. It is expected that a diversion will soon be made by starting Methuen with a strong column toward Bloemfontein. This will compel Joubert, in front of Buller, to weaken his line.

General Buller have forced his way through. He decided to take the wiser alternative and not to insist upon an advance that way. I ask you to suspend judgment and to rely on General Buller.

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## NO CASES YESTERDAY

## Kalihi Suspect Died of Typhoid.

## COOPER GOES TO KAUAI

Streets to be Again Sprinkled With  
Disinfectants to Avoid Infec-  
tion by Dust.

1:30 a. m.—The post-mortem examination in the case of the Chinaman from Kalihi camp, who died yesterday afternoon, revealed that typhoid fever was the cause of death.

There were no cases of plague yesterday. A Chinaman who had been sick several days at Kalihi camp was considered a suspicious case and was closely watched.

He died yesterday

# STABLES ARE TO BURN

Found at Last to be Infected.

## AH SING CASE DECIDES

Claim That no Evidence of Infection Existed Until Proved by Third Victim.

(From Monday's Daily.)

### PLATFORM OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

(1) Burn every house, incapable of disinfection, in which a case of plague originates, or in which it has remained long enough to create a reasonable doubt as to infection.

(2) Burn every house which, by reason of proximity or other reason, may reasonably be believed to be infected.

(3) Let the decision follow as closely as practicable after discovery of each case; and action follow promptly each decision.

The Chinaman, Ah Sing, who died on Saturday in the Chinese Hospital under grave suspicion has been officially declared a plague victim. Dr. Hoffmann examined slides prepared from the fluids taken from the body late Saturday afternoon and determined the cause of the man's death was plague.

Ah Sing was 18 years old and lived in a house on the Asylum road. He was taken to the Chinese Hospital on Saturday, where Dr. Jobs attended him. The body has been cremated and the house where Ah Sing lived and adjoining buildings, will be burned. Ah Sing's is the sixty-third case and fifty-fourth death of plague since the outbreak. The case was one of the pneumonic form of the disease. Ah Sing had worked at the Hotel stables.

### YESTERDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

Decided That the Hotel Stables Shall Be Burned.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Board of Health met in the Judiciary building. Those present were President Wood, Dr. Day and Messrs. Lowrey, Hatch and Smith.

The Board immediately turned their attention to the consideration of the Ah Sing case. When the Board adjourned Saturday afternoon it had not been officially announced that Ah Sing had died of the plague. Dr. Hoffmann was then examining the slides and did not determine the matter until after that meeting. Dr. Wood announced, therefore, to the members of the Board at yesterday's meeting that Ah Sing's was a verified case of plague.

Dr. Wood: "I have been running around all the morning endeavoring to find out all that was possible in regard to Ah Sing, and whether he had been working at the Hotel stables. I wanted to get conclusive evidence in the matter and it was almost by accident that I ran across substantiation of the report that Ah Sing had been employed recently in the Hotel stables. It was about 11:30 o'clock this morning that I met Mr. John Andrade in his carriage. He spoke to me and said that his Chinese boy was a cousin to the Ah Sing who had died of the plague, and that he (the boy) would like to have the ashes of Ah Sing after the body had been cremated.

"I saw a clue here and immediately seized upon it and asked Mr. Andrade if I could see the boy; Mr. Andrade replied that the Chinese boy was in the carriage. I questioned the fellow very closely and had his replies taken down in shorthand. He appeared to be perfectly honest in his statements, and I am well satisfied that the information he gave me is correct. He had only just heard of his cousin Ah Sing's death and was anxious to secure his ashes, having heard that the death was due to plague and that the body would be cremated. I have Ah Sop's (Ah Sing's cousin) statement here and will read it."

#### Statement of Ah Sop.

My name is Ah Sop. I work for John Andrade—in his stables. I am a cousin of Ah Sing. He worked together with me five months for John Andrade; then he worked at Club stables. About a month ago he left the Club stables.

When the Club stables were quarantined my cousin was not quarantined, because he worked at night time. He then worked one or two weeks for Hotel stables. When he was working for Hotel stables he lived at Palama, Asylum road. Before the first quarantine my cousin lived on River street, but since he worked at the Hotel stables he has been leaving at Palama. At the Hotel stables he helped to clean harness; he did not paint carriages; he worked at night time. When the Club stables were quarantined he stopped at "Fire Place."

I saw my cousin two or three weeks ago. He was not sick then; I was told yesterday that my cousin died.

#### Hunt for Evidence.

Dr. Wood (continuing): "Last night I went to the Hotel stables and asked for a list of the Chinese employees who had worked at the stables since December last. I asked Mr. Buckley for this list to see if it contained the name of Ah Sing. I was informed that a carriage painter, Ah Sing by name, had worked at the stables and that he was now living on Kukui street. After

getting this information I almost gave up the idea of the Ah Sing who had died ever having worked at the Hawaiian Hotel stables, until this morning, when I saw Ah Sop, Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy, and found out that Ah Sing had worked at the stables. I afterwards went to the battery camp and questioned the Chinaman who had been taken from the Hotel stables. I picked out the little one who had been employed there for the past year, Ah Lo, and questioned him again in regard to Ah Sing. Ah Lo at first denied ever having known him at all; then, when I scared him a little, he owned up that Ah Sing had worked for some time at the Club stables, but denied absolutely any knowledge of his ever having been employed at the Hotel stables.

Ah Sing at one time worked for John Andrade, who taught him his trade; but he afterwards quarreled with his cousin, Ah Sop, and went away and secured employment in the Club stables. I have witnesses to substantiate the correctness of all this information and can get them, if need be, at any time. Ah Sing worked at the Club stables for several months, and about the time that the Club stables were closed he went to work somewhere else at his regular occupation. The foregoing I got out of a Chinaman who had lived in the same house in Palama with Ah Sing. Mr. Berliner and a Chinaman, however, also told me that Ah Sing had been employed in the Hotel stables. Several Portuguese, who did not know him by description and called him simply 'Pake,' substantiated this evidence, saying that a young, pale-looking Chinaman, who had been working at the Club stables, had afterwards come to the Hotel stables to work. Ah Sing answered their description.

#### The Evidence Found.

The evidence, I think, is conclusive that Ah Sing had worked a week or two at the Hotel stables, and I think we can safely say that this is the third case of plague that has come from the Hotel stables. Now we have ascertained facts in the Ah Sing case that we were unable to get hold of in either of the other two cases from the stables, viz., the Japanese who was taken from Kukui street on January 22, and Ah Hung, who died last Monday.

"In the Japanese (Kukui street) case we had no testimony that he had ever worked at the Hotel stables, other than the sub-inspector's report, which we were not able to substantiate by any other information. As far as Ah Hung is concerned, it was understood that he had slept at the stables, but that he was not working there when he was taken sick.

Ah Sing, who was infected in the same manner as the two previous victims, certainly did contract the disease while working at the Hotel stables. He was first a stable boy there, sweeping out the stables and working with the manure; afterwards he washed harness and the evidence all points to his having become infected in the stables. That is the way the matter stands to date."

#### Discussion by Board.

Mr. Hatch: "Did not the bookkeeper at the Hotel stables say that the Ah Sing, who worked there, was a carriage painter?"

Dr. Wood: "That Ah Sing was evidently another man who worked for the stables occasionally; perhaps for a week at a time, but was not steadily employed there."

Mr. Hatch: "Were there two Ah Sing's on the books, then?"

Dr. Wood: "We have not yet been able to see the books; I have arranged to have them brought to us. There are many Chinamen with the same name and many of them have several names; they generally lie so much that it is impossible to rely on what they say in most cases. Ah Sop (Mr. Andrade's Chinese boy) I am satisfied spoke the truth; however, I can get him any time I want him."

Mr. Lowrey: "Was there no evidence that the Japanese who was removed from Kukui street on January 22, had come from the Hotel stables?"

Dr. Wood: "There was no proof that the Japanese who had left the Hotel stables at that time, was the man who died of plague, and who was removed from Kukui street before he had been with Ah Hung."

#### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the plague. Many people were frozen to death by the recent blizzard in Great Britain.

The Y. M. C. A. of California has just held a state convention at Redlands, Cal.

Count von Arnim, on behalf of the Imperialists, favors the German naval bill.

Josiah Quincy, former Mayor of Boston, has married a Mrs. Tyler, in London.

A German armored cruiser will stop at Havre in recognition of the French fair.

The health of Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is greatly improved.

Transport will make bi-monthly trips from San Francisco to the Philippines.

February 17: afternoon report: Sugar, raw firm; refined steady; crushed 5.50c.

Texans lynched a white man at Port Arthur for killing another with a bayonet.

Commander Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., is superintendent of the Naval Academy.

The wreck of the Alfonso XIII. may be raised and the hull used as a merchant ship.

A resolution has been introduced into the House urging the defeat of the Canal treaty.

Japan is to make an imposing display at the spring maneuvers of its naval strength.

An attempt was made to shoot Governor Taylor of Kentucky, but the bullets missed.

Mrs. Lawton will probably sell her home at Redlands, Cal., and live at Louisville, Ky.

Alice Dupont, one of the most celebrated photographers in the United States, is dead.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Daane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

#### SATURDAY'S BOARD MEETING.

#### Dr. Emerson Asks Immediate Destruction of Hotel Stables.

The Board of Health met at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the Judiciary building. President Wood, Drs. Day and Emerson and Messrs. Hatch, Lowrey, and Smith were present. Mr. L. A. Thurston, president of the Citizens' Sanitary Committee was also at the meeting as were Fire Commissioner Brown, Detective David Kaapa and others.

President Wood opened business by going directly into the case of Ah Sing, Chinaman, aged 18, who was taken to the Chinese hospital in Palama at an early hour Saturday morning, where he was seen a short time later by Dr. Jobe and where Dr. Wood also went to see him. Ah Sing was found in a dying condition, with an exceedingly high fever and suspicious lumps in the neck. The symptoms showed the decided pneumonic form of plague, as nearly as outward signs could indicate.

Ah Sing died about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and was removed to the morgue shortly after noon, where Drs. Hoffmann and Wood, after having their lunch, proceeded to the examination of the body. The result of the autopsy was not reported until after the Board of Health meeting, although Dr. Wood, in telling the members the facts of the case in his possession, said that in his opinion there was very little doubt but the man had died of the pneumonia form of plague.

Dr. Wood went on to state that Ah Sing had resided in an spana in Palama inspected by N. Fernandez. When his name had first been entered on the inspection roll he stated that he worked at the Club stables. Ah Sing made the statement before he was removed to the hospital that he had been sick sixteen days. Dr. Wood said that this was an impossibility, as the man was suffering from an acute disease, when he was removed, and could not have suffered that long.

Dr. Wood also stated at the Saturday meeting that a Chinaman at the Kalihi detention camp, who had a temperature of 104 shortly after he was taken sick, showed very suspicious symptoms.

In speaking of the Ah Sing case, Dr. Wood said: "The postmortem appearances were almost certainly those of the pneumonia form of plague. The sub-maxillary glands on the right side and the lymphatic glands were both suspicious looking. I think that the infection in this case came through the mouth. The symptoms generally were the kind we expect to find in cases where infection is taken through the mouth. It might also have been that infection was taken through the lungs by inhalation. The case was very similar to that of Ah Hung, the man who had worked at the Hotel stables. The same glandular swellings were evident in the neck in both cases. Dr. Hoffmann is examining slides now; he may have to make cultures before he can say definitely whether Ah Sing died of the plague.

"In regard to the Ah Hung case I have done everything in my power to trace his movements and whereabouts before he died, through the Citizens' Sanitary Committee and the Police department. I have received a little additional information through Dr. Hoffmann, who took Ah Hung to the pest house in his buggy Monday morning. Dr. Hoffmann's information may be the cause of some light being thrown on the subject. Dr. Hoffmann said that he had learned that Ah Hung had lived in the same place with another man, engaged in the same work as Ah Hung did in the Hotel stables. The Marshal was asked to try and trace the man who had been with Ah Hung."

Considerable discussion here took place in regard to the evidence or lack of evidence in the cases of the Japanese (died Jan. 22nd) and Ah Hung, as to their having been infected in the Hotel stables. The general opinion of the members was that there had been insufficient evidence in either of the two first cases from the Hotel stables to warrant the Board's taking any measures other than those which they had adopted. The evidence in the Ah Sing case was considered by the members of the Board as satisfactory.

Mr. Lowrey: "Then the evidence in this Ah Sing case appears to clear up the matter considerably and enables the Board to act upon definite information."

Dr. Wood: "Yes; I think we have all the information necessary to go ahead with the consideration of the disposition of the Hotel stables."

Stables to be Burned.

Mr. Lowrey's motion (made earlier in the proceedings and reported above) was here seconded and it became the unanimous resolution of the Board that the Hawaiian Hotel stables upon evidence gathered were, in the opinion of the Board, infected by plague and could be disinfected in no way other than by fire and should therefore be immediately burned.

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Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Daane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

The first critical period in a woman's life comes at the passing of her girlhood. How to preserve the daughter's health at this crisis is the problem that confronts every mother of girls. Mrs. J. M. Riggs, of Carterville, Mo., solved the problem. She says:

"My daughter Josie during the winter of 1877-88, suffered a complete breakdown in health. She was thin, she had no appetite, and was so weak that she was unable to walk to school. Those who knew her condition said that she was in the first stages of consumption. Shortly after this, I received on the advice of a neighbor, we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The effect on her condition was marvelous. Before she had taken half a box her condition was improved, and she kept on gaining strength and flesh until she was eating well again."

"She took three bottles of the pills and to-day there is not a healthier, more robust looking girl in Carterville. She is fleshier and healthier than ever before in her life."

Mrs. J. M. RIGGS

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public, this 15th day of October, 1893. WM. WOLCOTT, Notary Public.

From the Journal, Carterville, Mo.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unrivaled specific for such diseases as locomotor atrophy, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Cullom was at the White House today and had a conference with the President in regard to the status of legislation before Congress affecting the Hawaiian Islands. The President had had under consideration the expediency of asking Congress to pass some temporary legislation which would enable the local government to provide for natives whose houses had been burned to stop the spread of the bubonic plague, and to succor those in distress. Senator Cullom, however, expressed the belief that Congress would soon pass a bill providing for a permanent government for the islands, and that this measure would be amply sufficient to meet the existing conditions. The President therefore will await the action of Congress on the pending bill.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October, 1898, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I. February 10.

The President had decided a few days ago to send a special message to Congress pointing out the distress in Hawaii due to the presence of bubonic plague, and recommending that the Hawaiian legislature be again called into life that it might do something to relieve the situation. Such action by Congress would have been temporary, and the legislature would have again died with permanent legislation. The President will not now send this message, and will await the expected prompt action by Congress of a permanent nature. This will be better than two measures, one temporary and another permanent.—Washington Star, February 10.

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## MAUI'S PLAGUE

## Dr. Armitage Makes a Statement.

## Says Previous Reports Have Misrepresented Things -- General Maui News Notes.

The following letter contradicting or revising statements made by the Advertiser's Maui correspondent, by George Hons and by President Wood of the Board of Health, comes from Dr. Armitage of Wailuku. It is perhaps unnecessary for this paper to say that it printed all it had in good faith and based its editorial conclusions upon news that seemed accurate:

Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 14, 1900

Editor Advertiser: Your issue of the 13th inst. received by me today contains so many remarkable misstatements in reference to the commencement and progress of the plague on the island of Maui, that I feel constrained in justice to myself and to the public to present you with an accurate account of the epidemic.

Not only is your own editorial on the subject misleading, but the reported statement of Mr. Hons, as well as the reported official report of Dr. Wood, require very considerable alterations to make them agree with the facts. In one particular you are correct, when you state that I attended all of the cases: and now I shall endeavor as briefly as possible to make you aware of the true facts of the case, prefacing my account with the remarks, that the diagnosis of a case of plague is frequently a matter of some difficulty in the absence of bacteriological evidence, and that so far, no station for bacteriological research had been established on this island, until the arrival of Dr. Garvin.

Case No. 1. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., I was called to see a Chinaman residing in a house situated amongst the taro patches some distance below the Wailuku depot. I drove thither, taking with me my Chinese cook as interpreter. The patient, a man named Ah Tong, was in an extremely weak condition, barely able to stand, with a temperature of 104°, rapid pulse and respiration. He had come from a wash house in Kahului, where he had been taken ill on Chinese New Year's day, and my enquiries and examination led me to believe that he was suffering from malaria; but my suspicions were aroused by a considerable glandular enlargement on the right side of the neck which had arisen two days previously. His friend came to my house for medicine, but returned about three hours later, stating that the man was dead. Immediately I telephoned to Mr. Hayesden, the deputy sheriff; on his arrival I told him that I had a case which I strongly suspected to be one of plague, and requested him to find Sheriff Baldwin and Dr. Weddick, and ask them to meet me at my house as soon as possible. Some time afterwards, the sheriff arrived, and I endeavored to impress him with the gravity of the case, urging on him the necessity of a strict inquiry and examination, and stating that in my opinion the lungs would be found to be seriously affected. Dr. Weddick did not see me about the case, nor was I asked to take part in the postmortem examination which, so I have learned afterwards, was restricted to a simple examination of the affected glands, pronounced by the Government physician to be free from suspicion.

Case No. 2. On the morning of February 6th, I was called to see an old man named Sam Yeng, residing in and part owner of the wash house from which case No. 1 had come. At the time, I was on my way to see Ah Ming to whom I had been summoned that morning. It seemed that the old man had been ill for some days, but had declined medical attendance, and when I saw him sitting on a stool in a semi-comatose condition, I told his friend that he was dying. I had him laid on a couch, and found that beyond high fever, and rapid pulse and respiration there was nothing to arouse suspicion of infectious disease. He died before receiving medicine. Dr. Weddick did not consider autopsy necessary.

Case No. 3. Leaving Ipan, I passed on to the Sam Sling store and restaurant, in the same block, to visit the manager, Ah Ming. I had attended him on former occasions and knew how easily he became prostrated under a comparatively slight attack of illness. He was apparently suffering from severe malarial symptoms, chills, and high fever over 105°. There were no symptoms pathognomonic of plague, with the exception of a very slight enlargement of the left femoral glands. When I took Dr. Weddick to see this case on February 7th, he did not regard it as suspicious; whilst Dr. Wood told me that the gland forwarded to him for examination did not resemble that of a plague patient, and that on receiving it he and Dr. Hoffmann smiled, thinking that it was a false alarm. Microscopic evidence showed the bacilli. When I last saw Ah Ming, late on the night of February 8th, he was sensible, his temperature had yielded considerably to hypodermic injections of quinine, he was covered with a profuse perspiration, and was apparently suffering from cardiac syncope, for which I injected strichnine nitrate. He died early on the 8th.

Cases Nos. 4 and 5. These were a Japanese woman and her baby, named respectively Yen and Se Mow-kara. They had come from Camp 7, Spreckelsville, about fifty days previously. Late on the night of February 6th having been summoned to visit them at Kahului where they were living in the same block as the other cases, I found them to be suffering from high fever, the woman complaining of severe abdominal pain, the child showing symptoms of bronchitis. The child died during the night, the woman on the following day. In the light of the other cases I consider both these as cases of plague, although in examination after death in the presence of the sheriff and myself Dr. Weddick found no enlarged glands and considered that an autopsy was unnecessary.

Case No. 6. The last sufferer, Ah

Sam, came to my office on the 9th inst. He had come from the Quong Chong store at Kahului, in the same block as the previous case, and was staying at a house in Wailuku. His temperature was 100°. I gave him medicine and directed him to see me on the following morning. Next day, the 10th, he returned, complaining of pain in his right axillary region. On examination, I found two painful enlarged glands, and requested him to wait. I telephoned immediately to the hospital for the sheriff and Dr. Weddick who were there. On their arrival I told them that we must declare that the disease was plague, and requested the Government physician to examine the case. He agreed with me, and the sheriff at once proceeded to place Wailuku and Kahului in quarantine, whilst the patient was left under guard on my office veranda until he could be conveyed to Kahului, which was done shortly afterwards. There he died.

I trust that after perusal of the above facts it will be apparent to the general public as it is to those inhabitants of this island who are aware of the true course of events, that I have not been remiss in my duty towards my fellow-citizens.

(Signed) EDWARD ARMITAGE.

Diploma in Public Health of the University of Cambridge

## GENERAL MAUI NEWS.

Extracts From the New Paper Published at Wailuku.

MAUI, Feb. 22.—The following by Authority, signed by Dr. Garvin, appears in the Maui News:

The town of Kahului, Maui, is declared to be infected by bubonic plague. Strict quarantining regulations are now in force and no traffic in or out of Kahului will be permitted except by authorized passes for individuals and approved permits for freight.

Through freight from clean vessels will be landed on the Kahului wharf under strict quarantine and shipped direct into outside districts, without contact with the infected portion of the town.

No merchandise now in Kahului will be permitted to leave the town excepting a limited number of articles capable of easy and absolute disinfection.

All mail matter (local and foreign) leaving Kahului will be thoroughly fumigated. All dwellings, cesspools, closets and drains should be put into a sanitary condition, and cases of sickness be reported at once to the nearest physician.

## Wailuku Water Works.

For several years past Wailuku and Kahului have been hoping for a system of water supply from Iao valley. The Legislature voted the necessary appropriation and several beginnings were made, but heretofore nothing has been accomplished. At one time the pipe was sent here, but for some unexplained reason it was reshipped to Honolulu.

Finally the people of Wailuku and Kahului became insistent, and aided by the Honolulu press have finally induced the Government to begin work.

Under the supervision of Mr. J. T. Taylor, plans have been drafted for reservoirs and pipe lines, lands, rights of way and water rights have been acquired, and pipe ordered from the Coast. The pipe arrived on the steamer Cleveland and is now at the Wailuku depot.

A recent letter from Mr. Taylor brings the pleasing news that he is coming to Wailuku as soon as possible to begin the actual work of construction.

There is no scarcity of labor here for that purpose, and the next few months will probably see the completion of our long-hoped-for and waited-for water works.

## Miscellaneous Notes.

No stage between Wailuku and Lahaina this week.

The Wailuku sanitary sub-inspectors are doing their work well and faithfully.

The schools in Kahului, and also in all adjoining districts, have been closed temporarily.

The Honolulu Board of Health is to be commanded for prompt attention to the needs of Maui.

Notable differences were observed between the bacilli of Honolulu and those of Hilo. Naturally.

Dr. Winslow is in charge of the sick on the Wailuku plantation during Dr. Weddick's enforced absence.

Central and East Maui have been receiving copious and much-needed showers during the past few days.

Dr. Garvin has splendidly vindicated the wisdom of the Board of Health in selecting him for the responsible position to which he has been assigned at Kahului.

Attorney George Hons returned from Honolulu on the Lehua last Wednesday, bringing a bountiful supply of sulphur and rough on rats for free distribution.

Geo. Cummings and Ed. Montgomery are authority for the statement that Dr. Boote had himself quarantined in Kahului on purpose—but they don't state the purpose.

The road being built between Hana and Nahiku by Judge McKay is rapidly nearing completion, and the Judge hopes to return to Wailuku and resume his duties as district magistrate within a month or so.

Manager Wells of the Wailuku Sugar Company states that if even one case of plague develops on the plantation, he will immediately shut down the mill and suspend operations until the district is declared free from all further contagion. A sensible resolution.

There is no lack of hotel accommodations at Wailuku, which is destined to be one of the noted health resorts of the Islands in the near future, and ample accommodations will always be found for Island and tourist travel. With Iao valley and Haleakala as attractions, much of the latter may be expected.

One of the Chinamen who afterwards became a victim of the plague stated it as his opinion that it had been brought to Kahului in Chinese New Year goods which had been brought from Honolulu some months since and had remained unopened till needed for their New Year festivities. There is not much doubt but that this is the true theory of its origin as all the surrounding circumstances seem to corroborate his opinion.

## WHAT WE EAT

## Report on Food for Last November.

## The Delay Caused by Plague--Milk Samples, Beer, Vinegar Coffe and Preserves.

Food Commissioner Shorey's report for the month of November has just been given out by the Board of Health. It was delayed because of the plague. After making a long tabulated statement of analyses of milk from various dairies, which is valuable to the reading public because the names of the dairies are not given, the Commissioner's report goes on as follows:

There have been no milk cases in the District Court this month. In the case of J. Fernandez, appealed to the Circuit Court, the sentence of the lower court—\$50 fine—was sustained.

## Beer From Hilo.

Eleven samples of beer from Hilo have been examined for salicylic acid and were found free from it. The following brands were examined:

	Samples.
Milwaukee Bohemian Pabst	2
Export Milwaukee Pabst	2
Budweiser Lager	2
A. B. C. Bohemian	1
Wieland Draught	1
Blue Ribbon Pabst	2
Olympia Pale Export	1
Auhauser-Busch Pale	1

## Vinegar Analysis.

Four samples of vinegar have been examined; result as follows:

No. 1—Acetic acid, 5.4 per cent; total solids, 2.25 per cent; phosphates, large amount. This was sold in bottles as "Family Vinegar." It is a malt vinegar colored with caramel; a good article.

No. 2—Acetic acid, 7.90 per cent; total solids, 1.42 per cent; phosphates, fair. This was sold as cider vinegar at 50 cents per gallon. It is not cider vinegar, but a mixed article made from spirit and probably wine vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 3—Acetic acid, 4.50 per cent; total solids, 0.75 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 25 cents per gallon. It is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

No. 4—Acetic acid, 5.08 per cent; total solids, 0.55 per cent; phosphates, small amount. This was sold as cider vinegar at 30 cents per gallon. It is spirit vinegar colored with caramel.

Five samples of flavoring syrups—strawberry and raspberry—were examined, and all found to be artificial, both in flavor and color. Two were colored with carmine, one with aniline color, name unknown, and one with fuchsia. The use of this last color should be prohibited, as the commercial article generally contains arsenic.

## Coffee and Preserves.

By my instruction Mr. Myhre obtained forty-one samples of ground coffee, as sold in bulk, chiefly in Chinese stores. This coffee is all sold for pure coffee at 30 to 35 cents per pound; one sample only was sold at 20 cents per pound. Twenty of the samples contained chicory; three in very large amount; two, in addition to chicory contained beans or some cereal.

The Snider Preserve Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of Snider's Home-made and Sunnyside Catsups, have written to a local firm that they do not now use salicylic acid as a preservative in their catsups. Recent importations of these catsups have been examined and found to contain no salicylic acid. They are preserved with benzoic acid. This change was made prior to agitation here.

Two samples of tomato soup, the same brand in which lead was found in a former sample, were examined and found to be free from lead.

A sample of Melrose Tomato Catsup, put up by Wellman, Peck & Co. San Francisco, was examined for arsenic and found to contain a trace. This catsup is very highly colored and the arsenic is evidently carried in the coloring matter.

Five cans of Daisy Brand Condensed Milk were confiscated as unfit for food. Respectfully,

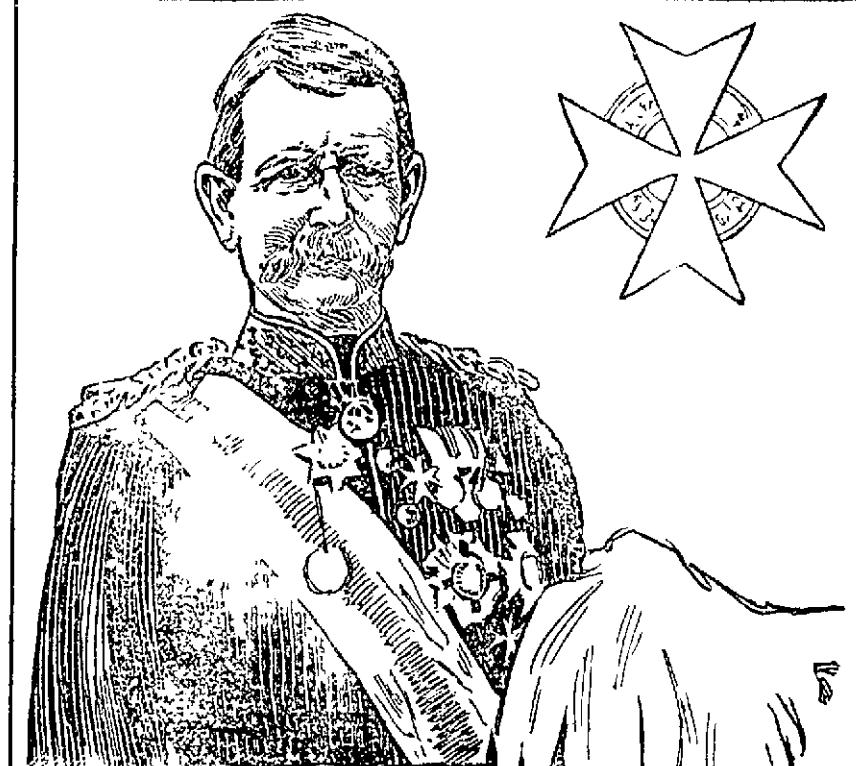
EDMUND C. SHOREY,  
Food Commissioner and Analyst.

## Seeks Citizenship.

A dispatch from Salt Lake, Utah, says: In 1889 the application of several Hawaiians for admission to citizenship was passed upon by the courts here, the decision being that they were not eligible, as they belonged to a prohibited race. Since that time the republic of Hawaii has been annexed to the United States, so that when George William Lam of Tocele, a native of Hawaii, this morning applied to Judge Hiles for citizenship his honor said he believed that the applicant was eligible, but wished to look up the matter thoroughly before passing upon it. The case will come up for final decision in a short time.

## FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for H. I.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.

Lieutenant General Sir Charles Warren, who commands the right wing of the British forces, has been one of the most prominent figures mentioned in South African war news lately. His command consists of the Fifth division of the British army. General Baller is in command of the left wing.

## THE CABINET

## IT'S INDISPENSABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and can be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen.

In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Relief Work.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Charities was held in the manager's office February 20 at 3 p. m., President S. B. Dole in the chair. The manager's report for January was as follows:

Number applications for assistance 12

Number cases investigated 9

Number cases relieved by Stranger's Friend Society 5

Number cases relieved by Portuguese Benevolent Society 1

Number cases relieved by private contribution 1

Number cases relieved by Associated Charities 2

Number applications for positions 6

Number situations found 6

Number visits by manager 5

Number societies affiliating 14

Membership to date 116

Funds dispensed for Stranger's Friend Society \$102.00

Funds dispensed for American Relief



## HAWAII NEWS

## Burning of the Serrao Premises.

Dr. Wood Criticised—Meeting of Hilo Teachers—Condensed News Of the Island.

The following news is taken from the Hilo Herald of February 22:

When Dr. Wood ordered the Serrao store burned he did so upon the strength of a cursory glance at a microscopical slide made from some of the matter taken from a decomposed gland from the body of Mrs. Serrao; a bacteriological examination had not been made by Dr. Hoffmann. The tests usually applied were not made for the reason that there was not time between the receipt of Dr. Moore's letter in Honolulu and the departure of Dr. Wood and party for Hilo. But the distinguished head of the Honolulu fire brigade said "burn" within a few minutes after arrival in Hilo, and burn it was.

Sheriff Andrews arranged with Fire Chief Vannatta to have the fire started at 4 a.m. Friday, owing to the prevailing winds at that hour being usually from the land, but Providence was opposed to the scheme, for when that hour arrived a gale was blowing from all points of the compass. Chief Vannatta had the engine tried with a view to using it later in the day, but a plug blew out after a few minutes of the wheel and it required several hours labor to fit a new one.

The wind between 9 o'clock and noon was favorable, but the engine was not so the work of destruction had to be delayed. After noon the owners of property adjoining the Serrao store began making preparations for saving their buildings in the event of the wind changing. A fence was built in front of the Spreckels block and Demitethes Lycurgus had a number of bags tacked on the side of his building next to where the fire was to take place. Then the engine was tried again and once more the plug was blown into the sea.

Sheriff Andrews decided to have the Serrao building pulled over on to the beach if possible, so that the danger to other buildings would be lessened, but this was not practicable, owing to the fact that a portion of it rested on a stone wall. He then decided to have it pulled down when the fire had burned sufficiently to permit it. A chain was fastened to the underpinning and a block and tackle attached. The prison gang brought stacks of dried cane tops and by the direction of the sheriff these were placed under the building and in storeroom. A portion of the iron roof was taken off and holes cut in the floor and the side of the building in order to make a draft. When this work was completed kerosene was liberally sprinkled over the floor and stock of goods, a stack of fifty-seven bags of coffee standing in one corner of the room being well saturated with it. At 5 o'clock the torch was applied directly under the building and the fire rapidly worked its way upward, and in a few minutes burst through the roof. In ten minutes it had reached the oil boxes piled near the window on the Waianaeue street side and the spectators on the postoffice veranda moved away expecting an explosion, but none took place.

Chief Vannatta had one set of men posted on Front street using water from the hydrants and throwing it on the front of the Lycurgus building. On the beach side the men handled another pipe, the water being pumped from the sea, and between these there was not a moment when the surrounding buildings were in danger. The fire worked from the Waianaeue street corner, but progress was retarded by the bags of coffee piled against a partition between the main store and an adjoining room. When the fire had reached the floor at one end of the building an effort was made to pull away the underpinning, but it could not be done, and a prisoner was sent under the building with an axe and told to cut away. But the fire was too hot for him and after several ineffectual blows he retired and Sheriff Andrews undertook the task and did it effectually. Then a long pull and a strong pull let the building settle on the beach. In an hour from the time the torch was applied the place was reduced to a smouldering heap and not a microbe was visible. No rats were seen during the fire, and it is supposed they made their way out through the sewer. The safe generally used by Mr. Serrao was removed from the building before the fire, but an old one lies in the ruins. It is said the safe removed will be kept in quarantine for the usual period.

It was decided to destroy the dwelling occupied by the Serrao's on Saturday and arrangements were made to move the family to Coccoanut Island that morning. An estimate was made of the building and contents, and at 4 p.m., after preparations had been made, the torch was applied and in thirty-five minutes the place was a mass of ashes. Nothing was allowed to be removed by Mr. Serrao, not even the portrait of his wife, and a \$600 piano went up in smoke. The firemen had less difficulty at this fire, owing to the fact that there was no building close to the one burned.

Meeting of Hilo Teachers' Union.

Rain, illness and plague rumors were joint elements of disturbance in the plans of the program committee, yet a goodly assemblage of teachers and an interesting session were the rewards of their labors. Miss West's class in singing was the first number. These pupils have but recently been trained in two part singing by the tonic sol fa method and did credit to a faithful, painstaking teacher. The same class next reduced a pile of sand to a semblance of the island of Maui answering numerous questions relative to structure and division, with principal business and educational features of the island. In a discussion on rocks as inmates of school museums



## GREAT MOLINEUX TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

The above is a picture of Roland B. Molineux, his father and counsel. Molineux has just been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and unless pardoned, commuted or given a new trial, will die in the electric chair. He comes of an eminent Brooklyn family and was convicted of poisoning Harry B. Cornish by means of headache powders containing poison.

Miss Deyo mentioned exchange and correspondence with schools in other places as the best means of getting hold of foreign specimens. Perhaps the most interesting article presented was given by Miss Hart on elementary history teaching. The program for the meeting May 25 will be arranged by Misses Richardson, Lyman and West.

## News Boiled Down.

The Hackfeld ward of the Hilo hospital is nearly completed.

Dr. Grace returned from Honolulu by the Kauai yesterday.

F. W. Podmore and family will occupy the residence opposite that of Judge Hapai.

Some of the Japanese on the plantations near here quit work yesterday on account of lack of rice.

Good progress is being made on the extension of the Government road to the new bridge across the Wailuku.

The price charged for stevedoring transport cargoes in Hilo harbor is entirely satisfactory to the United States Government.

Messrs. Haywood, Dr. Carmichael and Captain Pond were guests of A. B. Loebenstein for a short time Thursday afternoon.

Olaa plantation and Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Co. received seventy and twenty-nine Japanese laborers respectively from the Kauai.

The Japanese charged with assaulting a luna on Olaa plantation was convicted on Wednesday and sentenced to six months hard labor.

The Falls of Clyde brought down 2000 bags of rice and the Kauai yesterday brought 300 bags to Hackfeld & Co. It was sold to customers immediately.

The sanitary committee condemned three places on Front street on Wednesday on account of insanitary condition. They are being put in thorough order.

Mr. Kennedy, agent of the Board of Health, has issued orders to the steamship agents that freight cannot be taken from Hilo to ports on this island until further order.

The Conemaugh had bad luck with her horses. Some of them developed influenza after leaving San Francisco and died on the way. Five died after reaching Hilo.

The editor of the Herald is in receipt of a pass from Chester Doyle permitting him to enter the Drilleden detention camp at Honolulu. He hopes he may not have an opportunity to reciprocate in kind.

The Hilo railway bed is finished to nine miles and the contractors are waiting the arrival of the locomotives so that track-laying may begin. The locomotives will be here on the next Matson vessel and it is expected the road will be in operation by April 1 next.

The health committee met yesterday and decided to inaugurate a rat crusade in Hilo. The committee requests that all volunteers to the work meet at the Court House on Sunday next at 2 p.m. to organize, receive instructions and a supply of poison for immediate distribution.

## FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

A Growl at Maui and Honolulu—Items In Brief.

The following is taken from the Hilo Tribune of the 17th instant.

The reports from Maui are no way pleasing, albeit they are such as we are not surprised to hear, even as we shall not be surprised to hear similar reports from the various districts of this island which have taken occasion to show their independence of Hilo by increasing rather than diminishing their efforts to show their independence of Hilo, for which there was no occasion, since Hilo neither claims nor desires to assume one iota of authority or control over their actions.

The people of Maui indeed took occasion to send weekly letters to the Advertiser, reiterating their unquestioning confidence in the Board of Health, and thanking God they were not as the people of Hilo, kickers, rebels and eager for self-government and a clean port. We sympathize most fully with the people of Maui, and we hope that in the one brief but deadly attack at Kahului the disease will cease to trouble that Island. It is however a little difficult to forget that concert of action which the Mauiites so gratuitously undertook with Honolulu, and with the other districts of this Island to force by weight of ridicule and encouragement to the Honolulu authorities the admission here of passengers and freight from Honolulu. Whether this, which was to a certain extent done in spite of our resistance, was the cause of the fatal case that has occurred here we do not know. Its cause now is immaterial. The prevention of future cases and the destruction of life property and business must be our aim.

## Honolulu's Levity

The proceedings of Hilo's unauthorized boards of health, sanitary committee, or whatever else one may choose to call them—under any name they are equally malodorous to the Honolulu

nostril—the proceedings, we say, of these bodies are reported in the various journals of the capital city with a fullness that is most flattering. They seem also to furnish much amusement and harmless merriment to the editorial scribbler and presumably to the reader. It is more blessed to give than to receive, and we are but too glad to contribute our mite to alleviate the gloom which hangs over our sister city. It shall be Hilo's boast that along with second-hand dress suits, opera cloaks, Japanese kimonos and hard cash, she has also added to the gaiety of the easily amused and childlike inhabitants of Honolulu.

## Items In Brief.

The Tribune has located that suspected case of engagement. No alarm however need be felt; the usual remedies will be applied.

The bridges over Ninole and Maui gulches have been finished and the remainder of the road will be soon ready for traverse by vehicle.

The handsome counters for Peck's First Bank of Hilo have been put in by Mr. Richley, being built here entirely from Oregon pine in natural finish.

The American Settlers' Association of Olaa are preparing to survey about one thousand acres of land, which is included in the area squatted upon by its members.

Tremendous showers of rain that continued almost without interruption during Thursday night, accompanied by considerable wind prevented the burning of the Serrao buildings, which was to have taken place at 4 o'clock Friday morning.

Sam Peck, who returned by the Falls of Clyde, graduated with high honors from Tulane University and is well equipped for the work of sugar chemist. He will probably remain on the islands engaged in work of that nature although he has been offered a position as instructor in the University.

## THE SUGAR MARKET.

The Late Quotations Received by The Steamer Rio.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co. the following resume of the sugar market, to Feb. 17th, received by them through Williams, Dymond & Co., is published:

Sugar—No change in the local market nor for export to Honolulu since February 9.

Basis—Feb. 9th, cost and freight sale, 2,000 tons, at 4½c; unchanged until Feb. 15th, cost and freight sale, 400 tons, 4½c; 2,500 tons, 4½c; to arrive sale, 3,200 tons, at 4 7-16. Feb. 16th, cost and freight sales, 1,800 tons, 4½c, making net basis for Island sugar that date in New York, 4½c; San Francisco, 4.075c.

London Beets—9th-12th, 10s 3d; 13th-14th, 10s; 15th, 10s 3d; 16th, 10s.

New York Refined—No changes in prices and conditions. Demand somewhat increased.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—Latest mail advises report market strong but inactive, since which you will note sales at reduced prices as above, possibly from the fact that the American Sugar Refining Co. have shut down for some time, very materially decreasing the meltlings, as quotations from Europe do not indicate any decided decline in beets.

Political Situation—We refer you to copies of San Francisco Chronicle, the last of this date, but we very much doubt if the beet interests will make any strong effort against Hawaiian sugar. We refer you to inclosed copy or letter received from Mr. W. O. Smith this morning, for full details regarding situation at Washington.

Quarantine—Vessels arriving here are still detained the usual time for fumigation. We are forwarding you by this mail Treasury Department circular, for which we sent to Washington, which will give you the official regulations of the national quarantine under which we are now acting here, for vessels arriving from infected ports.

## WILL RESIDE HERE.

Mr. Fred. O'Brien, Journalist, and His Artist Wife Arrive.

Among the arrivals on the Rio yesterday was Mr. Frederick O'Brien, who comes from the staff of the Chronicle to the staff of the Advertiser. He is accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude O'Brien, a portrait painter well known in several cities of the United States. Mrs. O'Brien studied many years in Paris at studios under Ingres, Bouguereau, Boulangier, Tony Meunier and others, and has exhibited in the Salon and in Eastern art galleries. Her studio in San Francisco is the one formerly occupied by the late Joseph Strong. She will probably open a studio in Honolulu, where they have come to reside.

The recommendations for appropriate actions for the Department of Education will be much larger this year than for the last period.

## Just a Cough

This is its story:  
At first a slight cough.  
At second hemorrhage.  
At third easy to cure.  
At fourth extremely difficult.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

## Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

## HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The plague record to date shows 63 cases, 54 deaths and 9 recoveries.

The salt on the streets near the waterfront resembled hoar-frost glistening in the sun yesterday.

Captain Wm. A. Whiting has been ordered to the command of the Mare Island Navy Yard, in California.

E. C. Macfarlane is expected from the Coast in about two weeks. He writes that his health is very good now.

The Hawaiian Stock Exchange has been dissolved. The money on hand in the treasury is to be divided pro rata among the members.

A letter from Spreckelsville, Maui, received by the Lehua, under date of the 24th instant, says: "No deaths; no suspicious cases since Sunday last."

Hon. W. O. Smith sent a handsome wreath to the funeral of the late Major General Layton. The papers mention it as a beautiful floral tribute "From Hawaii."

The mills on the Maui sugar plantations are running to their full capacity, but it is becoming a serious question as to where they can store their sugar until shipping facilities can be had.

The inquiry into the conduct of the Inverness-shire's crew was concluded Saturday. The verdict of the court if this should be done the trouble now probable that the men will be fined and discharged.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners, recently appointed, consisting of Major Wm. Ennis, Capt. Adam Slaker and Second Lieut. G. R. Hancock, all of the Sixth United States Artillery, met on Thursday afternoon at the office of the Minister of Interior. During the meeting they went into the details of the proposition of harbor extension on the north side, including the land arranged for by the negotiations concluded December 5th between the Executive and the O. R. & L. Co.

Several stockmen were yesterday discussing the hard time they are having at present with feed so high and demand for horses or mules. Some of them have twenty or thirty animals on their hands which have to be fed and stabled at ruinous rates. On account of the quarantine regulations the stock cannot be sold or sent out of the district, or sent out for pasture. Most of the dealers have a number of animals on hand; and, just at present, good horses and mules are being sold at good prices.

The Japanese have some superstition regarding the turtle. The other day a great turtle was caught by Chinese fishermen and brought to the fish market. It was seen by a Japanese, who, inquiring the price of it, told the vendor to wait a while, and hurried away. He returned in a short time with several countrymen, and they purchased the turtle and, carrying him to the wharf, threw him into the water and went away seemingly happy. A Japanese, upon being asked why this had been done, said because the turtle had more brains than anything else that Governor Schroder will take up his residence there.

The tearing down of the Hall building is going merrily on. At the time it was built, 1859, the store now in process of demolition was the prize store of the Islands. The firm of Hall & Son was the first in the Islands to import stoves.

The Charles Nelson with a full load of sugar for San Francisco will be ready to leave Makaweli about Thursday.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

1900 MARCH 6 GAEILIC . . . . . MARCH 1

AMERICA MARU . . . . . MARCH 14 HONGKONG MARU . . . . . MARCH 14

PEKING . . . . . MARCH 22 CHINA . . . . . MARCH 24

GAEILIC . . . . . MARCH 30 DORIC . . . . . MARCH 31

HONGKONG MARU . . . . . APRIL 7 RIO DE JANEIRO . . . . . APRIL 11

CHINA . . . . . APRIL 14 COPTIC . . . . . APRIL 17

DORIC . . . . . APRIL 24 AMERICA MARU . . . . . APRIL 27

NIPPON MARU . . . . . MAY 1 PEKING . . . . . MAY 8

RIO DE JANEIRO . . . . . MAY 10 GAEILIC . . . . . MAY 12

AMERICA MARU . . . . . MAY 26 HONGKONG MARU . . . . . MAY 22

PEKING . . . . . JUNE 3 CHINA . . . . . JUNE 25

# LORD ROBERTS RESCUES KIMBERLEY FROM SIEGE

(Continued from Page 1)

phantomstein, and are now going to occupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty of all ranks wounded. Kimberley cheerful and well."

Cronje in Full Retreat.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 4:45 a. m.—General Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. General French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retreating enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 70,000 persons in his army and the whole Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder river town to Kimberley and revivify the latter. General French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of remounts must be provided.

All over England tonight there has been evidence of public joy. In every theater and public meeting, around the railway stations and in the streets there have been expressions of gladness over the news. The newspapers are editorially rejoicing.

Those who read the news closely see only one disturbing factor in the Cape situation and that is the pressure of the Boers toward Lord Roberts' line of supply through the De Aar, which was never more important than now. The Boers under Commandants Delarey and Grobler are making a persistent effort to penetrate to the railway. They have pushed General Clements back to Arundel and have outflanked him. All are within sixty miles, or two days' hard march, of the Central Railway. Doubtless Lord Roberts has left considerable forces along the line and can send back more if necessary.

## An Important Capture.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:

"JACOBSDAL, Feb. 17, 5:50 a. m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captured yesterday seventy-eight wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager which still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener despatched his messenger."

## Hopes Running High.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—With General Cronje in full retreat and General Kelly-Kenny harassing his rear, hopes run high that a decisive action will occur if it has not already been fought. The dispatches from Jacobsdal confirm that belief, saying General Cronje has been obliged to "outspan," in other words, form a laager or camp, in order to rest his oxen. This explains General Kelly-Kenny's latest despatch referring to the shelling of the laager, which also brought long expected word of General Kitchener's whereabouts.

That the General who so relentlessly pursued the Khalifa to his doom is supervising the pursuit of General Cronje adds greatly to the confidence of the nation so eagerly awaiting further news. If General Tucker, with the Seventh division, is able to effect the projected junction with the forces of General Kelly-Kenny while the Ninth division, under General Colville, is rapidly coming up from the rear, the hero of Khartoum should have a sufficient force to decisively engage General Cronje, prevent him from reaching Bloemfontein with an effective force. In the whole Modder district there is such tremendous military activity that it is hard to realize the area covered or grasp the full meaning of the movements.

The Boers, though retreating from Magersfontein, are active elsewhere.

A special dispatch from Orange river, dated Friday, February 16, says they are attempting to cut the British lines of communications at Graspan, but it is said they are not likely to effect a serious result. They are, however, undoubtedly making a strenuous effort to cut the British lines to De Aar.

On the other hand comes the news that General MacDonald has again encamped Koedoesberg.

What precautions Lord Roberts has adopted against counter-attacks are not yet known but the War Office and public are thoroughly convinced that he is fully able to cope with all contingencies and that, if it is within human possibility, he will inflict the defeat on General Cronje that is so much more important than the relief of Kimberley, brilliant as was the latter achievement. While General Kelly-Kenny's, or rather General Kitchener's, despatch referred to the Boer rear guard as being General Cronje's, it is still doubtful if that General is personally with it, and it is possible he may be employing more than one line of retreat.

The reported capture of a large British convoy by the Boers is still not mentioned officially.

There is no news of importance from elsewhere on the scene of war. Despatches from Cape Town announce that enthusiastic demonstrations followed the announcement of the relief of Kimberley.

## More Troops Moving.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The first unit of the special corps of Yeomanry called the Duke of Cambridge's Own, left London this morning to embark at Southampton for South Africa. The force is composed entirely of men of good social position. Lord Abinger wears corporal's stripes while Lord Ailesbury's son is a trooper. Each man had to pay £120 for the privilege of joining, the money going to purchase their outfit, while



## LORD ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR

their pay is donated to the fund for the relief of the widows and children of the killed soldiers. Immense crowds ovated the "Gentlemen Rankers" as they were termed, on their way to the station and the train started amidst remarkable scenes of enthusiasm.

The Duke of Cambridge and other titled personages went to Southampton to bid the Yeomanry farewell.

General Roberts reports the British casualties during the fighting at Jacobsdal as follows: One killed, fourteen wounded and three missing.

## A Pessimistic General.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Major General E. P. Hutton who recently resigned his post as general commander of the militia in Canada and who is en route to South Africa, for special service, arrived in this city last night and will sail for England today. When questioned concerning the news from Kimberley, he said:

"It does not amount to much. You cannot hold a town with a few mounted men."

## A Press Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—The Morning Leader expert thinks the Boers have entirely abandoned Kimberley and the Modder river points. He adds:

"It is scarcely likely that the Boers will sacrifice many men by further opposing Generals Gatacre and Clements. We do not think they will hold on long in any part of Cape Colony."

"But what will be the effect on Lady-smith? Will the Free State men hang on there while their own land and families have fallen or are about to fall under the care of the advancing British?"

## Harassing Cronje.

JACOBSDAL, Friday, Feb. 16, via Modder River.—General Cronje, with 10,000 men is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenny is fighting a rear guard action and harassing the retreat.

The Boers are reported to be leaving Spytfontein, going in a northwesterly direction.

The Boers captured a large convoy as a result of yesterday's (Thursday) fighting at Riet river. The British casualties were comparatively slight in view of the tremendous bombardment. Less than thirty men were wounded and but one killed.

General French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening.

The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops who are working splendidly.

## LATEST LONDON CABLE.

The Central Asian Question Dividing Interest With the War.

The following Associated Press cablegram was received in San Francisco half an hour before the Rio de Janeiro left the wharf and sent in care of the purser to the Advertiser. It appeared that afternoon in journals which will arrive here by the next Coast steamer:

LONDON, Feb. 17.—What is known in Great Britain as the Central Asian peril once more obscures the Pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the Man-in-the-Street, the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong force within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against Afghanistan or merely as a blind to draw off attention from or ultimately assist her objects in the Persian Gulf, is merely a matter of surmise. Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that time-worn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the bear.

Though Lord Salsbury refused to discuss the question in the House of Lords, the Associated Press is able to give the opinions of British Government officials, which, in the main, are those of Lord Salsbury, upon this latest development. But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been taken or decided on by the British. Weeks ago the report of a Russian advance was circulated,

and when questioned on the subject the Russian Ambassador assured his dear friends in Downing street that the reports were exaggerated. It was nothing but annual maneuvers, he explained, and least of all was it intended as a menace. In fact, it was so belittled by this diplomat that the British officials had no other alternative but to believe the reports were practically untrue, especially as Russia, in conjunction with every other European power, had a few weeks previous, formally assured Lord Salsbury that she had not the faintest intention of profiting by Great Britain's embarrassment in South Africa by pressing outstanding claims or interfering in any way.

News from Central Asia trickles into England slowly, but this week there came from many sources information showing that Russia's Ambassador had, to put it mildly, misled Lord Salsbury, and the Foreign Office Wednesday last had to bring this up with a sharp turn to the realization that the Central Asian situation demanded immediate attention. Yet, what form such attention will take constitutes a dilemma, on the horns of which the British Government is still perched. Details of the proceedings on the borders of Afghanistan are still lacking and are likely to be for some time. As a high official said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We politely suggest to the Russian Ambassador that a further explanation is in order we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does not amount to anything. If we address a formal, stringent protest to St. Petersburg, we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and non-interference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans call a 'bluff.' But we have to be very sure of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The Ameer is not ill, in spite of all the alarming reports. I suppose he will die some day and there will possibly be great disorder. But until this occurs I fail to see what Russia can effect. If the movement is as important as represented, I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength that might be brought to bear upon some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter." The opinion of this official and those of the majority of persons accurately informed is that Russia's move is merely one of the finer points of the diplomatic game and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. So, while it appears that international relations are really not threatened with any serious break, it also appears that Russia is likely to get whatever she asks for, within reasonable diplomacy, in the near future. Nothing is more patent, from the conversation of the Cabinet Ministers and officials, than the desire to conciliate and not to overvalue minor concessions. However, it must not be inferred that Great Britain intends to allow herself to be bullied into granting anything asked for, and it is interesting to note in this connection that the channel squadron, consisting of eight battleships and other craft, is due in the neighborhood of Gibraltar February 26th.

The renewed naval activity has had almost as much to do with the return of national confidence as Lord Roberts' evident grasp of the campaign.

While the nation is evidently still looking askance at the new military program introduced this week, there is genuine gratification at learning that the reports that hundreds of thousands of tons of Welsh smokeless coal had been bought for a foreign nation are untrue. There is no substitute for that "breath of empire." It is almost as important as smokeless powder, and were the supply to be seriously diminished it would affect Great Britain's power of defense tremendously.

The navy's activity is also evidenced in its progress with wireless telegraphy. Experiments will shortly occur to ascertain whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy and countless other points of warfare, cannot be overestimated.

The Queen's personal interest in the men fighting her battles is being constantly illustrated by her visits to

Nettley Hospital and the private houses, where the officers and men who were wounded in South Africa. A few days ago Her Majesty stood godmother to the child of a Major's wife, whose husband was killed at Elands Laagte, and has now summoned to Osborne Bugler Dunn, aged 15, of the First Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who was the first to cross the Tugela river, though the men of the regiment tried to keep him back. While running with the soldiers, holding his bugle in his right hand, Dunn sounded the "Advance." A bullet struck his arm and the bugle fell. The boy immediately lifted it up with his left hand and repeated the call. He was brought to Nettley Hospital and was visited there by Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who asked the boy what he would like the Queen to do for him. He replied: "I hope Her Majesty will send me back to the front. I'm to have a medal and three bars because I was in three engagements. My father has only two bars to his medal." The lad's father, a sergeant, returned to the front this week, having recovered from his wound.

On his arrival at Portsmouth young Dunn was tenderly borne on the shoulders of a delighted populace.

## What Will America Do?

LONDON, Feb. 17.—(Afternoon Service).—Mr. H. W. Massingham, formerly the editor of the Chronicle writes as follows to the Morning Leader, under the heading:

## What Will America Do?

"A new world power has arisen—the great American people.

"President McKinley and Secretary of State Hay share, I believe, the opinion of the minority of Englishmen that the war in South Africa is an error and a crime. But they remember that, thanks to the pressure from below the British Government, the English Government was benevolently neutral in the Spanish war. Therefore, so far as public opinion will allow them, they would like to sail on an even keel in South Africa. But, as we well know, behind them lies a mighty and, as we will know, an ungovernable force, expressing itself with absolute freedom, forcing its will on party messengers knocking imperatively at the doors of the President.

"Because a few American ladies who had married or fought their way into English society started a hospital ship it was imagined that American sympathies were with British power. Nothing can be more unfortunate than any political action that comes from such quarters and is blessed by such negligible persons as Smalley, a New York correspondent.

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"America is not pro-English and never will be in the sense that our sentimental imperialists desire.

"America is profoundly attached to the Republican principle. She will not see it weakened to the profit of her ancient mistress.

"The great popular newspapers like the World have been quick to read this sign of the American temper.

"Hostile intervention on the part of America would not be tolerated, but what if, using the machinery of The Hague conference or acting on a hint from private sources, America were to propose a policy of mutual disarmament?"

The writer then suggests this basis of intervention:

## Demolition of the Boer Government.

"Withdrawal of the British army, except the Durban and Cape Town garrisons.

"An international guarantee of the independence of the republics, subject to British control of their foreign affairs.

"Five year naturalization for outlanders.

"The South African states and colonies to meet in convention one year after the close of the war to arrange a confederation."

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## CULLOM BILL

Various Amendments  
May be Added.

Beet Growers Will Attempt to Have  
a Duty Placed Upon Ha-  
waiian Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Comparatively few changes will be made in the Cullom Hawaiian bill which is now under consideration in the Senate. This measure, which will be the organic act of the new Territory of Hawaii, was framed by the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom, Morgan and Representative Hitt, which visited the Islands in the summer of 1898. In one respect, however, the Senate has already shown a disposition to amend the bill. As it now stands the acts of the Legislature, except by the veto of the Governor and a review by the courts, are final. This gives to the Territory of Hawaii a much larger measure of self-government than the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma and the territories which have been admitted to statehood in recent years have ever enjoyed, for, in all of those territories, the acts of the Legislature were subject to ratification by Congress.

The feeling of many Senators is against granting to the new territory in the Pacific so much greater control of its affairs than New Mexico, for example, which has been a territory for half a century, enjoys, and it was intimated this afternoon by Senator Platt of Connecticut that when the proper time arrived he would move for the insertion in the Cullom Bill of a provision similar to that which obtains in the organic acts of the existing territories.

One other amendment has been suggested by Senator Warren, but there is reason to believe that it will be the subject of some debate. The Cullom Bill provides for a property qualification for voters, but Senator Warren proposes that the Legislature of Hawaii, after January 1, 1903, may submit to the lawfully qualified voters of that territory such changes and modifications in the qualifications for electors as it may see fit, and upon the adoption by a majority vote of such modifications they shall become valid and binding.

There is also a disposition to shorten the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, which the bill fixes at nine years. These Judges are to be appointed by the Governor, who in turn is appointed by the President. In the territories now existing the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Territorial Supreme Court are all appointed by the President.

The judicial system in Hawaii will consist of a Supreme Court for the Territory and a separate and distinct United States District Court presided over by a Judge appointed by the President. Some Senators believe the judicial system of Hawaii should conform more closely with the present territorial system, although members of the Hawaiian Commission are of the opinion that it is best to leave conditions in the Islands as nearly as possible like those that prevailed before annexation.

It has become known in the last few days that the beet sugar interests represented by the Oxnards of Nebraska and California will try to secure the imposition of a 25 per cent duty on Hawaiian sugar as a protective measure for the benefit of the beet sugar growers of the United States. They have taken their cue in this matter probably from the reports of the House and Senate committees on the Puerto Rican bill, providing for a levying of 25 per cent duty both ways on imports and exports between Puerto Rico and the United States. Hawaiian sugar has had free access to the markets of the United States for the last fifteen years under the reciprocity treaty, and such a step as the beet sugar men propose would be a radical departure.

The question also arises whether the United States, having acquired the Hawaiian Islands under the treaty, and the Cullom Bill expressly extending the Constitution of the United States to the Islands, it will be possible to impose any customs duties upon trade between the Islands and the Mainland. Nevertheless, it is known that Senator Burrows of Michigan is prepared to offer such an amendment when the proper time arrives.

The Republican caucus of the Senate this morning decided to add the Alaska code bill to the party program of legislation contemplated at this session next in order to the three measures already decided upon—The Hawaiian Bill, Foraker Bill for Puerto Rico and the Spooner Philippines Bill. Senator Chandler attempted to secure right of way for the Quay case, and claimed that it was a privileged matter under the rules. That much was conceded, but the friends of the Alaska code bill prevailed, and the Quay case may be indefinitely shelved.

There are two bills before the Senate providing for a general code for Alaska, one introduced by Senator Perkins of California and another by Senator Carter. The bill that will be passed will doubtless be composed of the best features of both, but as both are very voluminous much time will probably be required for their consideration.

## THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

A Voluminous Report Submitted—  
Some Points of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Representative W. S. Knox of Massachusetts, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has completed his report on the bill for the creation of the territorial form of government in Hawaii, and it will be submitted to the House tomorrow. The report is a very voluminous document, going exhaustively into all the questions involved and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill, which the committee has

agreed upon after many hearings and much investigation. Chairman Knox says there is imperative need of early enactment of an organic act for Hawaii, as it has become apparent that there is much doubt of the extent of the power granted to the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution of annexation, and in many important respects there is something like an interregnum in Hawaii.

Many doubtful questions of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction have arisen, as well as of criminal procedure, rendering it uncertain whether there is now any tribunal for the decision of important questions affecting property and any existing method by which criminals may be indicted or legal juries impaneled for their trial.

There is also grave doubt concerning the power of the Hawaiian Government to grant franchises for industrial and commercial enterprises or for railways which have been projected. In many respects the business affairs of the Territory are brought to a standstill. Many Americans have bought Government land since the annexation, on which they have built residences and planted crops, but their land titles are now in dispute and cannot be settled until the passage of this bill. Meanwhile no Americans can settle in Hawaii on homesteads or land to be bought from the Government, and a very desirable class of citizens is thereby shut out of this new Territory. The local government is unable even to make public roads over any part of the public domain of Hawaii or carry out plans based on legislation prior to annexation for widening and straightening the streets of Honolulu.

The presence in that city of the bubonic plague is calling for drastic measures by the Hawaiian authorities, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to provide for these expenditures and to procure funds for the construction of buildings which have been burned in the effort to suppress the pestilence, it is proper and just that a Territorial Legislature be provided by Congress.

Since the adoption of the resolution of annexation large numbers of Japanese contract laborers have been brought into the Islands. Their number is uncertain, but at least 17,000, and probably more than 25,000, and delay in extending the laws of the United States to the Islands will be taken advantage of to increase their number.

The government proposed by the bill for the Hawaiian Islands is territorial in form, similar to that of the later Territories of the United States—a Governor, a Secretary, both appointed by the President; a Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor and Deputy Auditor, Surveyor and High Sheriff, appointed by the Governor.

A Legislature is provided, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The Territory is to be represented by a Delegate in Congress. The Territory is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the Territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over the new Territory and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States are continued in force. The Territory is made a customs and revenue district and becomes subject to the tariff laws of the United States. Chairman Knox says it needs no argument to convince that if it be possible to give the Hawaiian Islands a government like that of the United States Territories—a government which has met the approval of Congress and the American people since the Constitution was adopted and has proved itself adapted to the needs of a free and progressive people—it is desirable to do so.

The American idea of universal suffrage presupposes that the body of citizens who are to exercise it in a free and independent manner have by inheritance or education such knowledge and appreciation of the responsibilities of free suffrage and of a full participation in the sovereignty of the country as to be able to maintain a republican government. Tried by this test, he says, the Hawaiian people meet the requirements for the government proposed.

The report discusses the population of the Islands with a view to establishing this proposition. Of the 109,020 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans, 101 French, 378 Norwegian, 15,190 Portuguese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese and 1,055 of other nationalities. The report says there has doubtless been some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration and a very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian Islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatics—Chinese and Japanese. With the passage of this bill the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers prohibited. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese have political power and were not eligible to citizenship under the Republic of Hawaii, nor could they obtain homestead rights. The Chinese have come to Hawaii intending to return to their native land when possessed of what to them is a competence. The Japanese largely have the same purpose.

The Portuguese will furnish a part of the citizenship of Hawaii. They are orderly, peaceable, intelligent and industrious. The native Hawaiians will furnish also a part of the citizenship. They are industrious, peaceful and generous people. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress. The government of the Islands has shown the same progressive development. All the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. But perhaps the chief consideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for territorial government is that the dominant class, both in politics and business, is American.

The government and policy of Hawaii will be shaped in accordance with

American ideals. Associated with the Americans in Hawaii are the English and Germans, and it seems certain that the chief Hawaiian immigration in the future will be from America and Western Europe.

The persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are defined in article 17 of the Constitution of Hawaii:

Article 17—All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens thereof.

This includes all who were subjects under the monarchy and all who became citizens of the republic.

The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the inhabitants, especially native supporters of the monarchy. Biennial sessions of the Legislature are provided. The number of representatives is doubled to make it more popular body. The total authorized indebtedness is limited to 7 per cent of the assessed valuation of property of the Islands. The report says the amendment striking out all property qualifications for electors of Senators was made on account of great opposition made to this provision both in the committee and by other representatives. It appeared that such a qualification had heretofore existed in Hawaii, and this fact had been salutary, and it is hoped that this amendment will not unfavorably affect either the character of so important a body as the Senate of Hawaii, or ever be the means of vicious legislation.

The provision that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii shall be a citizen of the Territory was inserted for the reason that it was deemed undesirable that the Governor of a Territory so remote, and where conditions were so different from those prevailing in the main land, should have a greater familiarity with the needs of the Territory he was to govern than mere indefinite residence would assure.

The bill provides for the continuing in force of the existing land laws until Congress shall otherwise provide, but to meet objections to the present land laws, it is provided that all land transactions shall receive the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, who may also reverse, modify, suspend or annul any of said transactions.

The report says it is wise and safe to provide for the organization of the Territorial courts of the Territory of Hawaii by substantially continuing them as now existing under the republic of Hawaii.

The amendment depriving the Legislature of Hawaii of the power of impeaching the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court was made on account of the change in the method of their appointment, from the Governor of the Territory to the President of the United States, and it was deemed unwise to give this power to remove from office judges appointed by the President, and further reason is that the power of removal is given to the President by the bill.

Provision is made for the administration of the revenue and tariff laws of the United States, which are the laws governing Hawaii, when the present bill shall become a law. The extension of the customs laws and regulations of the United States to the Islands will be of great advantage to the United States, in that it increases the production of goods imported from the United States into Hawaii as against foreign nations, and thus also increases the amount of duties which will be received and which go to the United States.

The effect upon the products of Hawaii imported into the United States is minimized by the reciprocity treaty which existed between Hawaii and the United States, admitting free into the United States a large portion of the products of Hawaii.

The amendment providing for striking out the provision that the United States should share in the cost of the maintenance of the leper settlement in the island of Molokai, the report says, was made at the earnest request of the representatives of the Hawaiian Government.

An attempt has been made heretofore to obtain the consent of the Hawaiian Government to receive certain lepers from the Pesthouse in San Francisco. There also was a like attempt made by the authorities in Samoa. If the United States should bear the expense or a portion of the expense of maintaining these settlements it might lead to the sending of lepers from other parts of the country to Molokai. The annual expense of maintaining the leper settlement is \$110,000.

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The government and policy of Hawaii will be shaped in accordance with

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS.

The reader of this should chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

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OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport,  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000.  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance  
companies ..... 35,000,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898,  
£13,959,660.

1 Authorized Capital £3,000,000 £ 8 6  
Subscribed ..... 2,750,000 0 0  
Paid up Capital ..... 687,600 0 0  
2 Fire Funds ..... 10,507,059 17 11  
3 Life and Annuity Funds ..... 1,511,922 10 10  
£13,959,660 5 10

Revenue Fire Branch ..... 1,533,550 8 8  
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches ..... 1,411,242 18 2  
£2,944,792 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Department are free from liability in respect of each other.

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, February 23  
Stmr. Mikahala, Pedersen, from Eele 5,155 bags sugar and 250 sheep from Nithau.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Hanamau Jan: 7,100 bags sugar  
N. B. Barl. Highlands, Smith from Newcastle, Dec. 10, 1899 2,000 tons coal to W. G. Irwin & Co.  
Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, from Eureka, Feb. 2: 250,000 feet lumber.  
Am. schr. Fred. E. Sander, Swenson, from Port Townsend, Jan. 30: 555,856 feet lumber and 424,000 shingles.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

Stmr. James Makai, Tullett, from Kauai.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Sch. Malolo, S. Lyle, from wreck. Sunday, Feb. 25.

P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, Ward, from San Francisco.

Ger. bk. Arnold, Pecken, from Bremen, Oct. 16.

Stmr. Nihau, from Kauai ports.

Monday, Feb. 26.

Am. sch. Prosper, Johansen, from Newcastle, January 2.

Am. sp. Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, from San Francisco, February 11.

Haw. bk. Star of Bengal, Henderson, from Newcastle.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, February 23.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, for Kauai.  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Saturday, Feb. 24.

Sch. Malolo, Lyle, for wreck.  
Bk. Alex. McNeil, Jorgensen, for the Sound.

Bkt. Skagit, Robinson, for Port Townsend.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai.

Stmr. Claudine, McCallister, for Maui and Molokai.

Sunday, Feb. 25.

Br. sp. Poseidon, Chamberlain, for the Sound.

U. S. A. T. Warren, Hart, for San Francisco.

Sch. Blanche & Ella, for Kauai.

Br. sp. Hollywood, Macaulay, for the Sound.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Pond, cruise.  
MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Aloha, Am. sch., Fry, San Francisco, January 23.

Aspice, Br. sp., Bremmer, Newcastle, February 14.

Albert, Am. bk., Griffiths, San Francisco, Feb. 16.

Annie M. Campbell, Am. schr. A. Fridberg, Tacoma, February 8.

Arnold, Ger. bk., Pechter, Bremen, February 25.

Amelia, Am. bkt., Weller, Port Blakely, Feb. 17.

Archer, Am. bk., Calhoun, San Francisco, January 26.

Arago, Am. bkt., Perry, Pasqua, February 12.

Berwickshire, Br. bk., Blanche, Newcastle, Feb. 17.

Chas. E. Moody, Am. shp., Anderson, Feb. 9.

Br. bk. Conway Castle, Evans, Liverpool, January 8.

Cyrus Wakefield, Am. sp., Macloone, San Francisco, February 2.

Chas. B. Kenney, Am. bk., Anderson, Cheamanus, February 4.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, Tacoma, January 22.

Br. sp. Champion, Jones, Newcastle, January 18.

Br. sp. Drummuir, Armstrong, Newcastle, January 30.

East African, Br. bk., Bezant, Newcastle, Feb. 18.

Emma Claudina, Am. sch., Neilson, Eureka, Feb. 11.

Forthbank, Br. bk., Young, Newcastle, January 25.

Fred. E. Sander, Am. schr., Swenson, Port Townsend, February 23.

F. S. Redfield, Am. sch., Jorgensen, Tacoma, Feb. 10.

Glennessin, Br. sp., Pritchard, Newcastle, February 12.

G. W. Watson, Am. sch., Petterson, Port Townsend, Feb. 10.

Geo. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San Francisco, February 7.

Ger. sp. H. F. Glade, Haesloop, Bremen, December 23.

Highlands, N. B. bk., Smith, Newcastle, February 23.

Harriet G., Am. bg., Wayland, San Francisco, Feb. 16.

Br. sp. Inverness-shire, Peattie, Newcastle, January 12.

Jane L. Stanford, Am. bkt., Johnson, Newcastle, January 25.

Jessie Minor, Am. schr., Whitney, Eureka, February 23.

Louis, Am. sch., Genberg, Marquesas, Feb. 17.

Am. sp. Lucile, Anderson, Tacoma, January 19.

Lancing, Br. sp., Chapman, Sydney, January 25.

Haw. bk. Manna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, January 20.

Am. schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, San Francisco, January 8.

Okanagan, Am. schr., Reusch, Port Ludlow, January 28.

Am. bk. Pactorius, Watt, Nanaimo, January 12.

Haw. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San Francisco, December 29.

R. W. Bartlett, Am. schr., Nielsen, Gray's Harbor, February 1.

S. N. Castle, Am. bkt., Lanfeld, San Francisco, February 2.

Seminole, Am. bk., Taylor, Newcastle, Feb. 17.

Sebastian Bach, Ger. bk., Wooley, Nagasaki, Feb. 17.

Solveng, Nor. bk., Tjostolten, Newcastle, February 2.

Haw. bk. Santiago Engalls, San Francisco, January 21.

W. F. Babcock, Am. sp., Cullen, N. Y., February 23.

Prosper Am. schr. Johannesser, Newcastle, Feb. 26.

Star of Bengal, Haw. sp., Anderson, Newcastle, Feb. 26.

Tillie E. Starbuck, Am. sp., San Francisco, Feb. 26.

Lieut. Comdr. U.S.N. in Charge.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

From Eele, per star Mikahala Feb. 23—Mrs. E. J. G. Bryant and child O. L. Peterson, T. R. Robinson and George Abbey.

From San Francisco, per S. S. City of Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 24—Mrs. K. M. Severson, Mrs. F. O'Brien, Frederick O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tuttle, A. Agassiz, Mrs. M. L. Gay, G. H. Allen, R. Pearson, W. P. Beach, N. M. Theis, S. Fowler, G. A. Martin, A. Aronson, J. Silver, Master Chas. Diaz, C. F. Gibbs, A. Diaz, Mrs. A. Diaz and child, Yokohama; W. R. Cogswell, L. F. Fish, Misses Browning (3), E. Y. Judd, J. E. Anzerales, Rev. F. Cromer, Mrs. B. M. Steibel and son, Kobe—R. Steibel, Rev. C. Haworth, Shanghai—G. H. Rosing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lalibrah, Hongkong—Arthur G. Cohn, Mrs. W. Bishop and family, Mrs. T. H. Underwood and son, Miss Blanche Platt, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Blake, Mrs. S. Norman, E. E. Coats, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Crile, Paul Nebeling, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rodgers.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Manauense is to be put in the Hawaiian trade.

The survey ship Nero, recently here, has been put out of commission and will be sold.

The well-known firm of Gray & Mitchell of San Francisco has been dissolved. Mr. Gray retains the lumber interests of the firm and Mr. Mitchell will become the managing owner of the steamers which were operated by the firm.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has purchased the big tramp steamer Algoa, now on her way to China. The Algoa is the largest freighter ever seen in the Pacific, and her addition to the regular line of vessels to the Orient will help out the situation wonderfully.

The barkentine Geo. C. Perkins, recently arrived from Honolulu, was released from quarantine this afternoon and will proceed to Fields Landing to commence loading lumber for Sydney. The British bark Cardigan Castle, also from Honolulu, will remain in quarantine for a few days longer.—Eureka Standard, February 2.

## Coal on Fire.

(From Monday's Daily.)

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon smoke was discovered issuing from the main hatch of the ship East African, lately arrived from Newcastle, with coal for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department. Upon investigation it was found that quite a hot fire was in progress below decks. A bucket brigade was at once put to work; but it was soon found that the fire, which had been burning for no one knows how long, could not be handled in this way.

Captain Bezzant came ashore and notified the authorities and also the agents of the ship, the Inter-Island company, and Col. Rublen. The Eleus was sent to ship, but when the captain of the burning vessel saw what poor facilities she had in the way of pump and hose he refused her aid, as he was afraid the small amount of water she could put into the burning cargo would cause the fire to burn more fiercely instead of quenching it.

The services of the tug Iroquois were secured and she soon had six big streams of water pouring into the hold. It was so hot below and so smoky that the damage done could not be ascertained, as none who went below the deck could remain. The hold was flooded to make sure of the fire being reached, and the vessel will be pumped out in a day or two.

## Eureka Trade.

The shipments of lumber from Eureka, Cal., during January were as follows:

To—Cargoes. Feet. Value.  
Hawaii ... 5 1,367,645 \$17,730.50  
Australia ... 1 661,423 10,518.12  
China ... 1 361,196 6,862.72  
Total ... 7 2,390,264 \$35,111.41

A search of the records of the Customs house at Eureka show that the above figures represent not only the largest total clearances in any one month but also the heaviest Hawaiian shipments.

The next largest total shown by the records was that of September of last year, when there were cleared five cargoes, amounting to 1,648,752 feet, valued at \$23,511.31. In that month also were made the heaviest previous shipments to the Islands—four cargoes, amounting to 1,139,858 feet, valued at \$15,392.87.—Eureka Standard.

Kinai at San Francisco.

The Hawaiian steamer Kinai arrived from Makaweli yesterday with a load of sugar for Alexander & Baldwin. Dr. Klyncean placed her in quarantine and the vessel will be fumigated before she is allowed to dock. Owing to the plague on Oahu Island there has been no communication between Kauai and Honolulu, so the planters have been forced to put on an extra steamer in order to get some of their products to a home port. The Kinai will discharge as quickly as possible and go back with a load of general merchandise to Makaweli. She was 9 days and 19 hours on the trip.—Call.

## Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have them to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

C. G. CALKINS, Lieutenant Comdr. U.S.N. in Charge.

## THE OLAA JAPS

## Causes of the Trouble With Them.

## Rise in the Price of Provisions—Other Matters of Interest On Hawaii.

OLAA PLANTATION, Feb. 16.—The present week has been one of excitement here, and at one time there were very strong indications of a serious collision between the executive force of the management and a portion of the Japanese laborers at Mountain View. For several days the laborers had been acting peculiarly, but no trouble was anticipated, until on Monday last, when it came in force and in a shape that had to be met by determination. On that day the laborers refused to work after the ninth hour, claiming that under their contracts they were not forced to work ten hours clearing land. The luna in charge of one gang, Mr. Giddings, insisted upon their continuing to work, when the ringleaders made a rush upon him with a demeanor that indicated bodily danger, and, being joined by the rest of the gang, Giddings was driven from the field. The laborers, enforced by other gangs, formed into a procession and, armed with cane knives, pick-axes, hoes and clubs, proceeded to make things exceedingly noisy and threatening. Manager McStockier, being informed of the state of affairs, called to his assistance the white force at Mountain View and in a short time met the enemy and they capitulated, the subject of their grievances to be left to investigation. It was supposed that this was the end of the emeute, but more serious was to follow. On Tuesday the men went to the field as usual, worked again until the hateful ninth hour, and then they proceeded to re-enact the scene of the day before. On this occasion Mr. Giddings was reinforced by Mr. Jones, but this made no difference to the Japs, as both men had to make good time out of the field, and the rioters formed their procession and started out to take possession of the works. This time Mr. McStockier was better prepared, and the sequel was that the Japs laid down their arms, sixteen of the ringleaders were arrested by Sheriff Andrews and taken to Hilo for trial on charges of riot and will be disposed of next week. The ultimatum of Manager McStockier was that they had engaged to work ten hours at such labor as he should determine, and that a refusal on their part would subject them to fine and imprisonment. He would give them one hour in which to decide whether they wanted fight or want back to the fields. They decided to be peaceable, and the next day and even since a meeker and more pleasant collection of Orientals cannot be found on any of the Islands.

## The Cause of the Outbreak.

The trouble was the outcome of the ignorance of the laborers. They were all new men and their ignorance had been taken advantage of by a class of mischief-breeders who had led them to believe that they were being imposed upon in the matter of their hours of labor and that Luna Giddings was to blame for it, and if they got rid of him their hours would be shorter. The fallacy of this was made patent to them, and now gentle peace, white robes, wings, and so forth predominate.

## Olao Water and Hilo Lights.

Hilo is in pilikia. Her electric lights are on a strike and it is no light one. The manager of the Electric Company being taken to task for this condition of affairs, looked around for an avenue of escape and the Olao Company was made to bear the burden. Says Mr. Sedgwick of the Electric Company in this week's Herald: "The stream of water tapped by the Olao Sugar Company has turned out to be of greater volume than was expected. The question of whether or not taking water from that underground stream has interfered with the supply which usually goes into the Electric Light Company's ditch is unsettled." The benighted Hiloite forthwith accepted this Sedgwickian theory, and poor Olao is the recipient of their wrath.

Both were punished often for their persistence in a clandestine friendship, but in vain. The day before the Rio left the youth made her his wife before a justice of the peace in the City Hall and engaged their passage. Maude lowered a hastily improvised trouser in a blanket to her swain on the sidewalk and he seized his wardrobe to the ship. They had laid their plans so as to avoid publicity, and managed to escape from under their parents' eyes an hour before the Rio pulled out. Robbins pere became suspicious, and, finding a sailing schedule in Edwin's room, sought the Rio dock in time to catch the precious couple. Her parents remained in ignorance. The father's pleadings were ineffectual.

The young husband was dressed in the extreme of the mode and the bride's silks and laces contrasted strongly with the poverty of their fellows to the twin decks. Her rare beauty and innocent girlishness made her friends among the cabin ladies, and when the Rio up-anchored here for China it was assured that both would be cared for by them. Robbins expressed hopes of getting employment in the Orient and swore he would earn their living. He has some hundreds of dollars, and in the bliss of their present the two look lightly on possible hardships in the future.

have to go to market and pay fancy such enterprise as has in several instances saved company a very pretty penny.

The